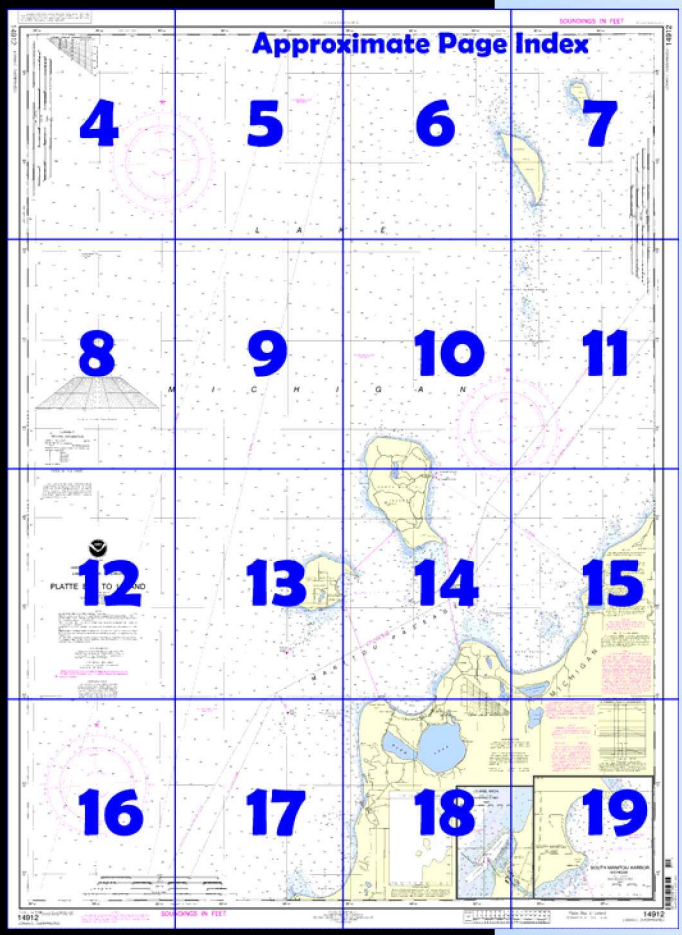
BookletChart™

Platte Bay to Leland

(NOAA Chart 14912)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

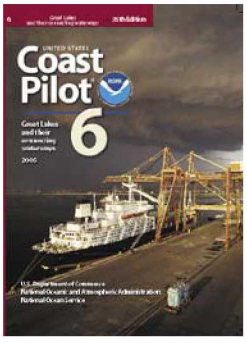
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 6, Chapter 11 excerpts]

(140) **North Fox Island**, 10 miles SW of Beaver Island, is wooded. Shoals extend no more than 0.3 mile offshore except on the S and W sides where depths of 5 to 13 feet reach 1 mile from shore.

(141) **South Fox Island,** 4 miles SW of North Fox Island, is hilly on the W side and lower and wooded on the E side. An abandoned lighthouse is on the S end of the island. The E and W sides of the island are fairly deep-to, except for a 13-foot spot that reaches 0.8 mile off the W shore. A shoal bank and detached 18- to 21-foot spots reach 2.4 miles N from the island. A detached 21-foot spot is 3.3 miles N of the island. Shoals extend 0.8 mile around the S point of the island.

(142) Currents with velocities up to 2 mph are of frequent occurrence around North and South Fox Islands. Mariners should exercise caution while navigating in the area.

(145) From Cathead Point SW for 14.5 miles to **Carp River Point,** the shore is generally bluff and hilly. Shoals extend generally less than 0.8 mile from shore, except for detached 7- and 8-foot spots 1.2 miles offshore 5 miles NE of Carp River Point. Leland, Mich., is 1.2 miles NE of Carp River Point.

(146) **Leland, Mich.**, is a village and small-craft harbor at the mouth of Leland River about 32 miles SW of Charlevoix. Local fish tugs and recreational craft are the principal users of the harbor.

(149) **Leland River** is a narrow crooked stream about 0.8 mile long which connects Lake Leelanau to Lake Michigan. A dam crosses the river about 400 feet above the mouth. The Main Street bridge 250 feet above the dam has a vertical clearance of about 4 feet. From this bridge to Lake Leelanau, the river is navigable by shallow-draft vessels.

(150) **Lake Leelanau** is 16 miles long and as much as 1.8 miles wide. The upper and lower ends of the lake have good depths, but in the constriction near the middle of the lake at the village of Lake Leelanau, available depths are only 3 feet. A fixed highway bridge with a clearance of about 15 feet crosses the lake at the village.

(153) **Good Harbor Bay,** between Carp River Point and **Pyramid Point** 7.7 miles WSW, has deep water close to shore and affords protection in all but N to NE winds. However, in the NE part of the bay, an extensive rocky ledge with depths of 2 to 18 feet is 1 to 3 miles offshore.

(154) **Pyramid Point Shoal,** with a least depth of 7 feet, extends 2 miles N from Pyramid Point. A lighted buoy marks the N end of the shoal.

(155) **Sleeping Bear Bay** lies between Pyramid Point and **Sleeping Bear Point** (44°54.9'N., 86°02.5'W.), 6.8 miles SW. The shores of the bay are generally deep-to, except for a rocky ledge with depths of 4 feet that extends 0.8 mile from shore 3 miles SW of Pyramid Point, which is bluff. The bay affords good shelter from NE through S to W winds. Very good holding ground is found under Pyramid Point. At **Glen Haven, Mich.,** a village on the SW side of the bay, the waterfront is in ruins and no services are available.

(156) **Sleeping Bear Shoal,** with boulders covered 17 to 24 feet, extends 1.2 miles W from Sleeping Bear Point. Detached spots less than 30 feet extend 4 miles farther W from the point and are marked near the outer limit by a lighted bell buoy. Vessels using Manitou Passage should keep N and W of the buoy.

(157) **Manitou Passage,** between North and South Manitou Islands and the mainland, is used by deep-draft vessels bound between Grays Reef Passage and the S end of Lake Michigan. The passage has good deep water and a least width of about 1.8 miles between Pyramid Point Shoal and North Manitou Shoals.

(158) **North Manitou Island,** 6.5 miles N of Pyramid Point, is a hilly and wooded island 7 miles long N and S and 4.2 miles wide. A lee can be found under the island with generally good holding ground. The bight on the E side affords good shelter from W winds. The N shore is deep-to with several detached spots of 24 to 29 feet. The E shore is clear to within 0.4 mile and the W shore to within 0.6 mile. A shoal bank with depths of 4 to 15 feet extends 1.5 miles S from **Donner Point** at the SW end of the island and extends E to a point 2 miles S of **Dimmicks Point.** In 1981, numerous boulders were reported to exist from close inshore to about 0.4 mile offshore between Donner and Dimmicks Points. **North Manitou Shoals,** an area of foul ground with depths of 16 to 30 feet, extend 3 miles S of Dimmicks Point and 3.5 miles S of Donner Point. A buoy marks the extent S of Donner Point. **North Manitou Shoals Light** (45°01.2'N., 85°57.4'W.), 79 feet above the water, is shown from a white square structure 2.8 miles S of Dimmicks Point; a seasonal fog signal and racon are at the light.

(159) **South Manitou Island** The shores of the island are relatively deep-to, except the S side where shoals with depths of 10 to 19 feet extend 1 mile offshore. A visible wreck is close to the SW shore of the island. Detached 18- and 19-foot spots are 1.5 miles S and 2.8 miles SW of the island, respectively. A lighted gong buoy is on the SW side of the 19-foot spot**South Manitou Harbor**, on the SE side of the island, affords anchorage with good holding ground and protection from SW through N to NE winds.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Pump-out facilities

Corrected through NM May 24/03
Corrected through LNM May 6/03

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.002" southward and 0.319" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Sister Bay, WI	WXN-69	162.425 MHz
Traverse City, MI	KIH-22	162.400 MHz

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Detroit, Michigan.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

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LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY ..... 100kHz.
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
8970 ..... 89,700 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary
EXAMPLE: 8970-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

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POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SOURCE DIAGRAM

Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "j" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

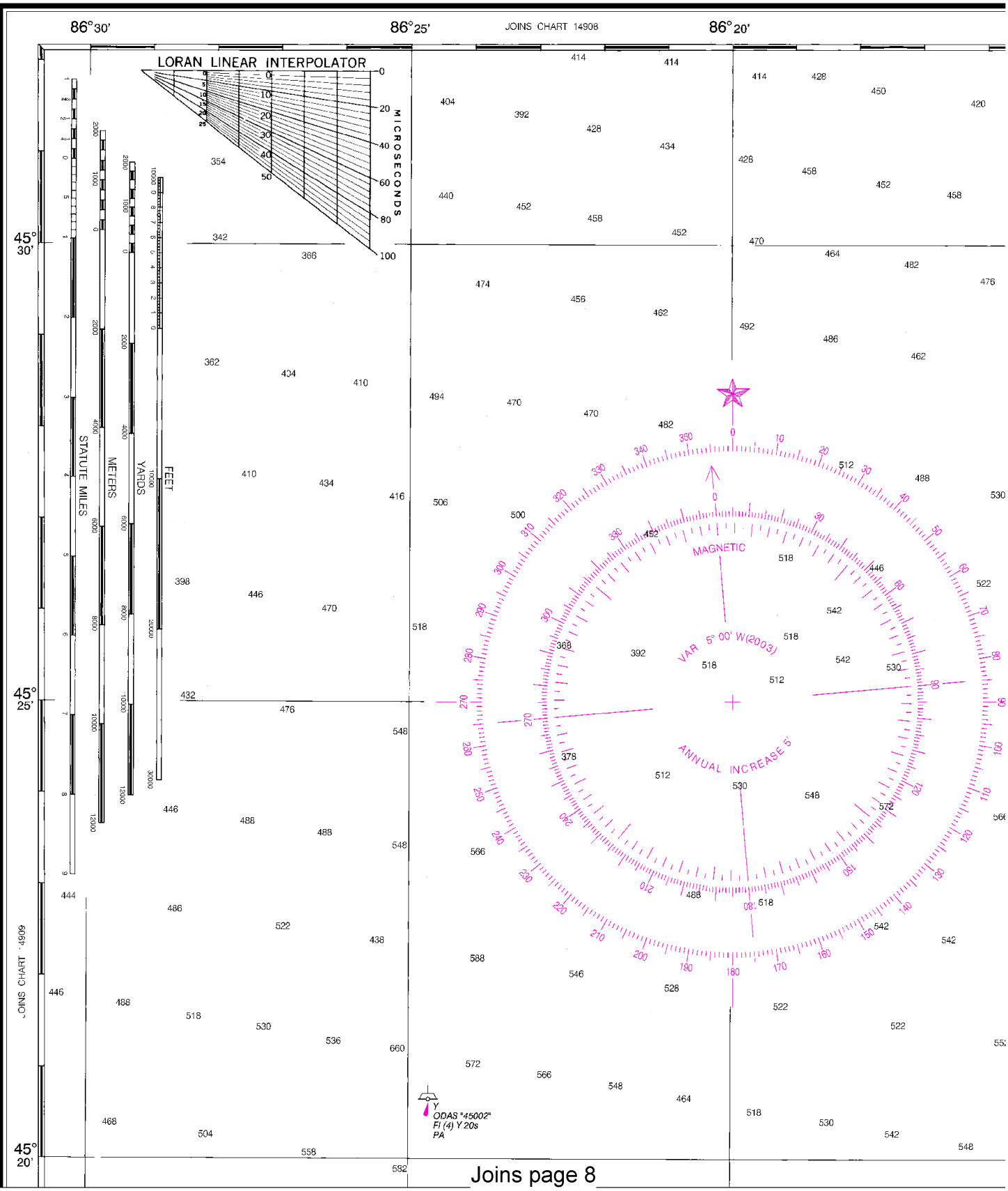
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

Sailing courses and limits indicated in magenta are recommended by the Lake Carriers Association and the Canadian Shipowners Association.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

NOTES

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum)..... 577ft
Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).
SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.
AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard LIght List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.
SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1
AUTHORITIES. Hydrography and Topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Imagery and Mapping Agency.
BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S. Coast Pilot 6.



Joins page 8

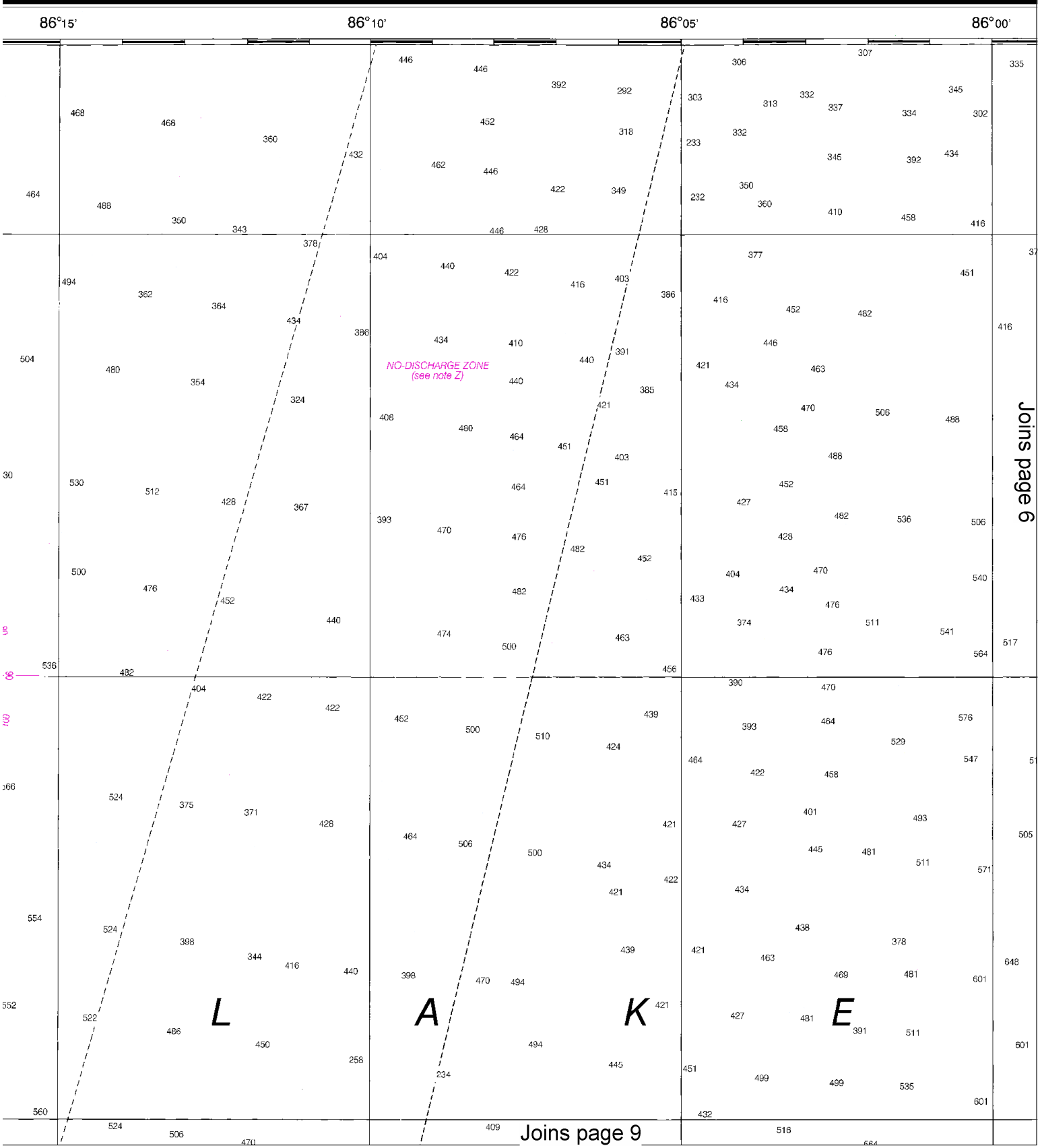
4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

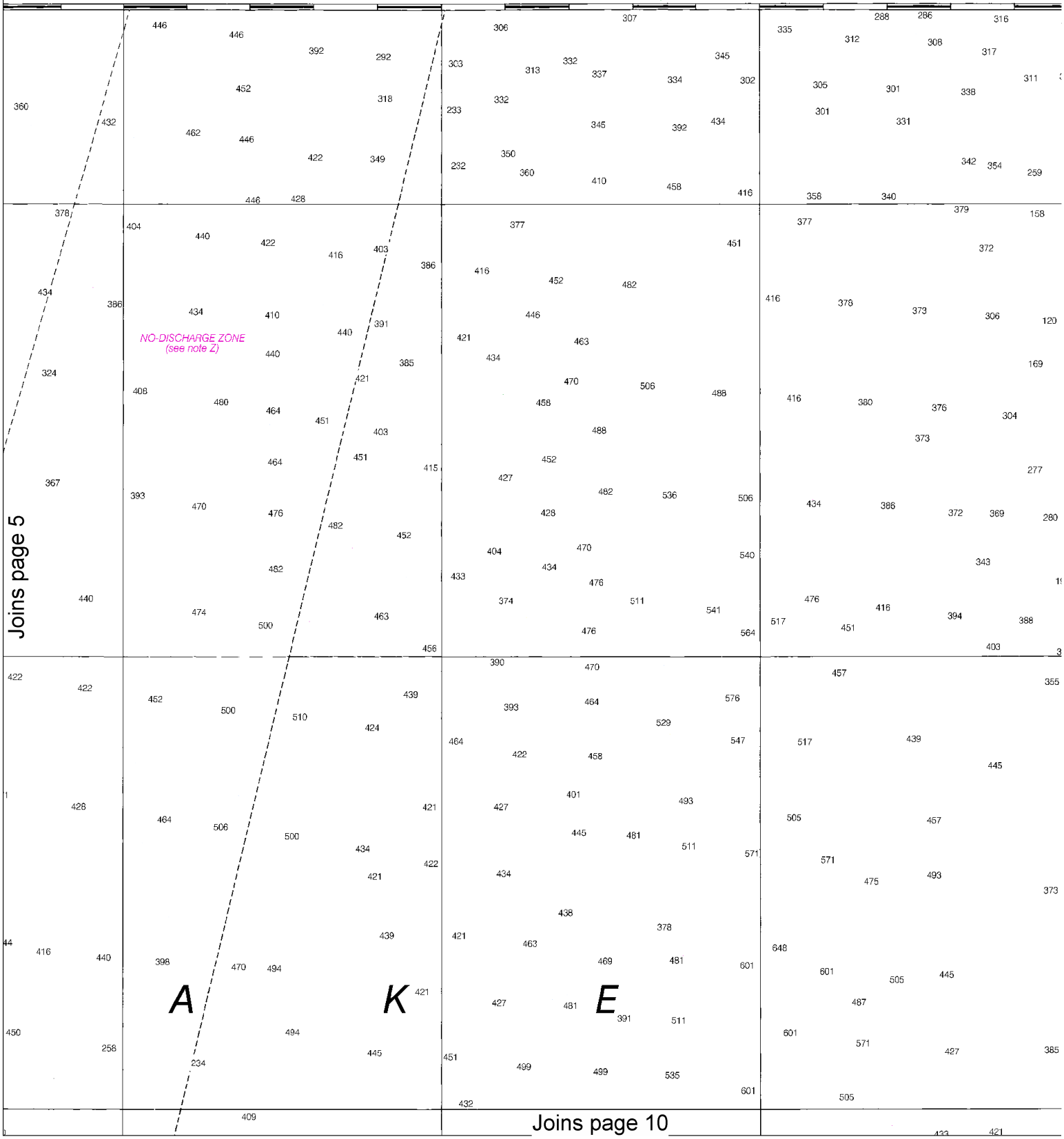
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

86°10' 86°05' 86°00'



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

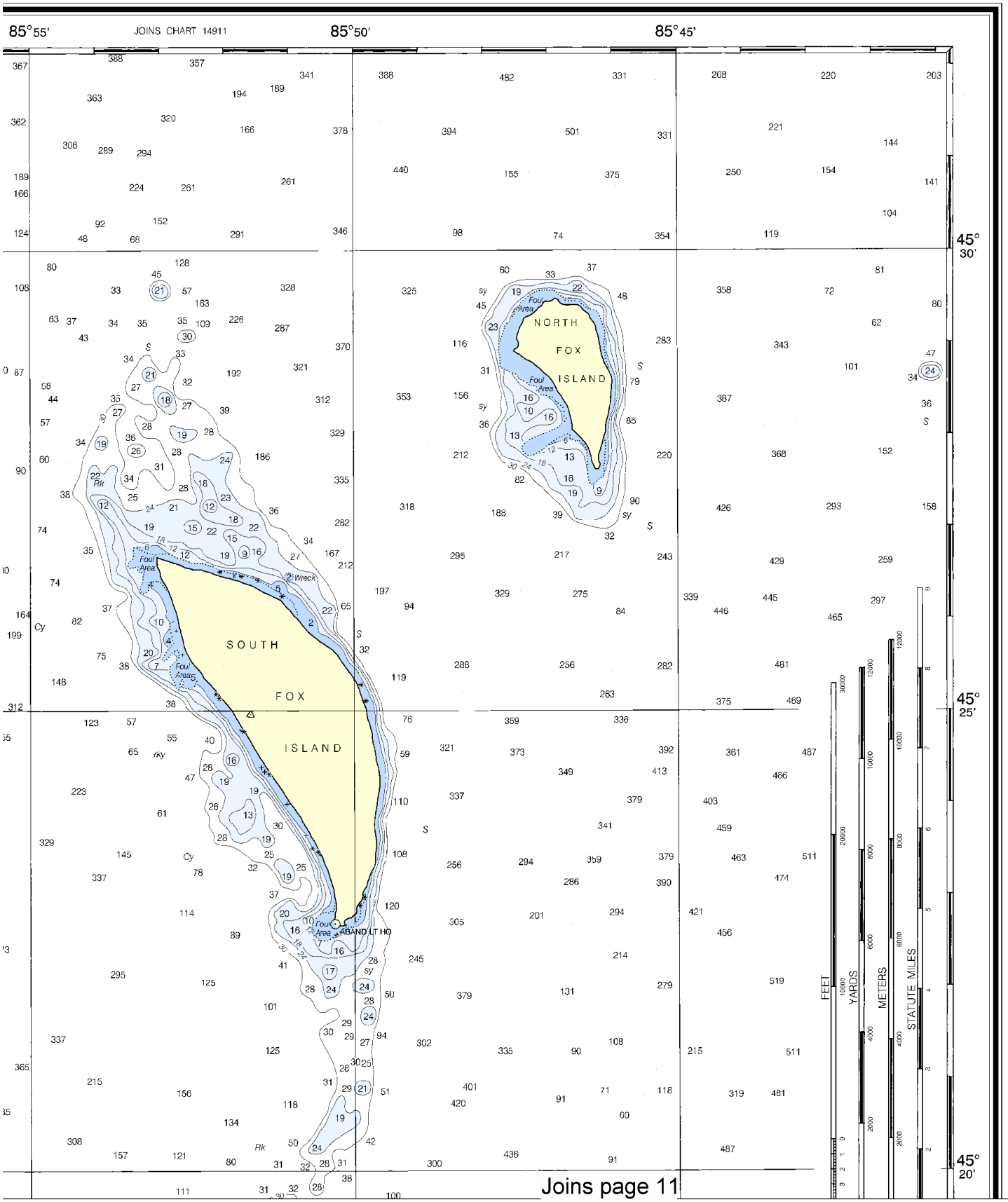
Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 4, Panel B,C

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED 14912



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0110 1/29/2010.

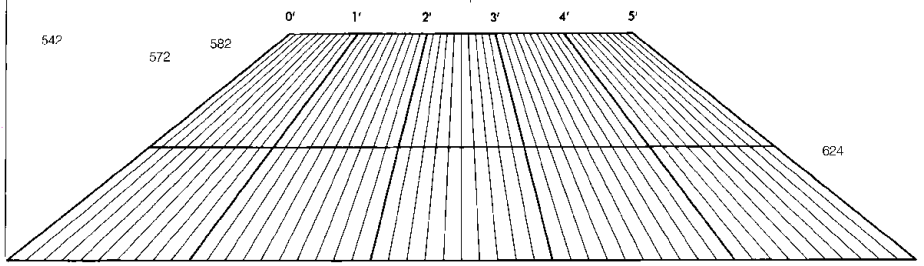
Joins page 4

Y
ODAS "45002"
Fl (4) Y 20s
PA

45° 20'

45° 15'

45° 10'



Latitude and Longitude Plotting Interpolator

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY ..... 100kHz.
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
8970 ..... 89,700 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary
EXAMPLE: 8970-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

196° 208 Miles

M I

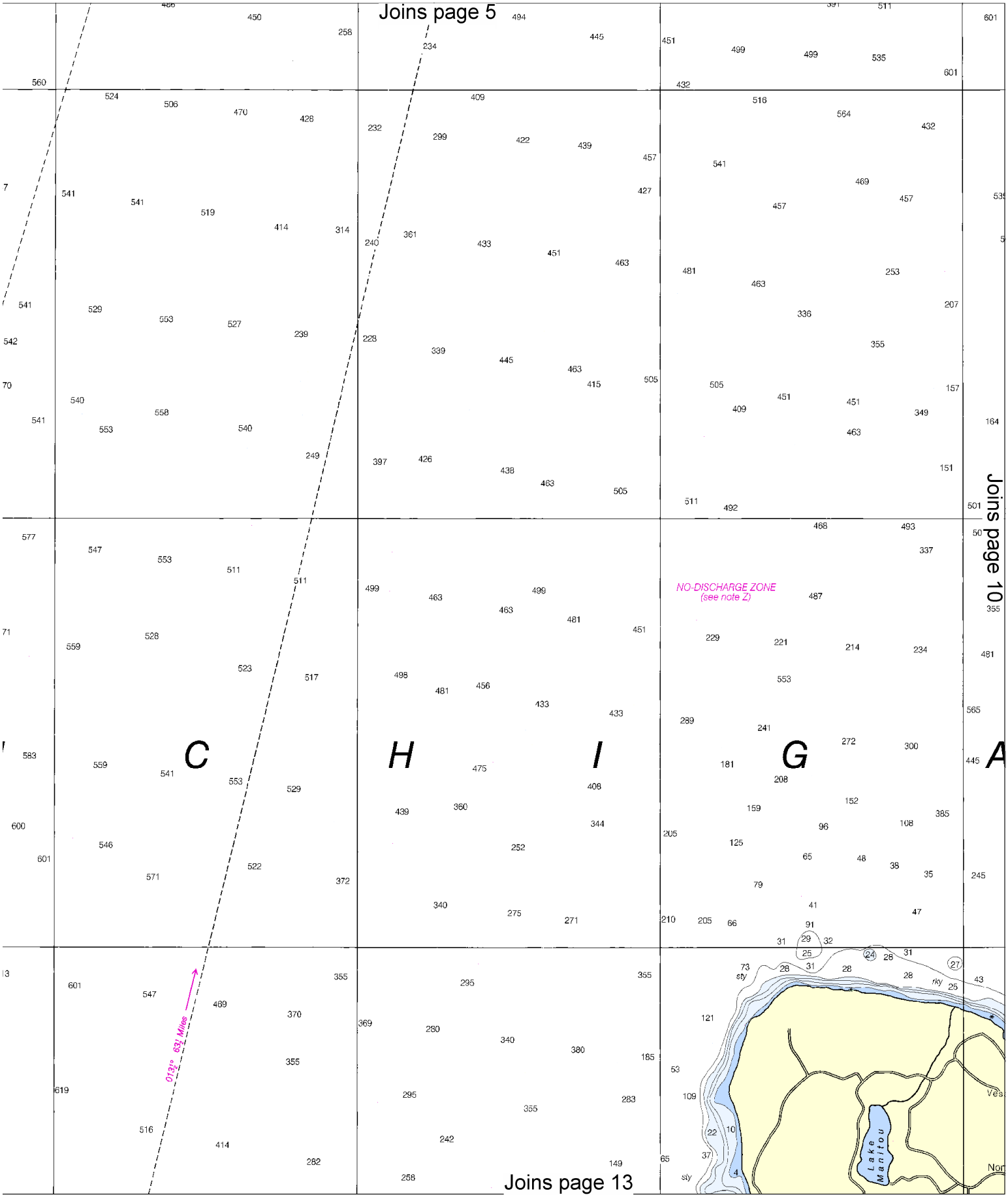
Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

North


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)
C
H
I
G
A
013° 63.1 Miles
Lake Manitou

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)

H I G A N

Vessel Point

Lake Manitou

North Manitou

Fl R 4s 20ft "2" Priv PA

Fl R 4s 20ft "4" Priv PA

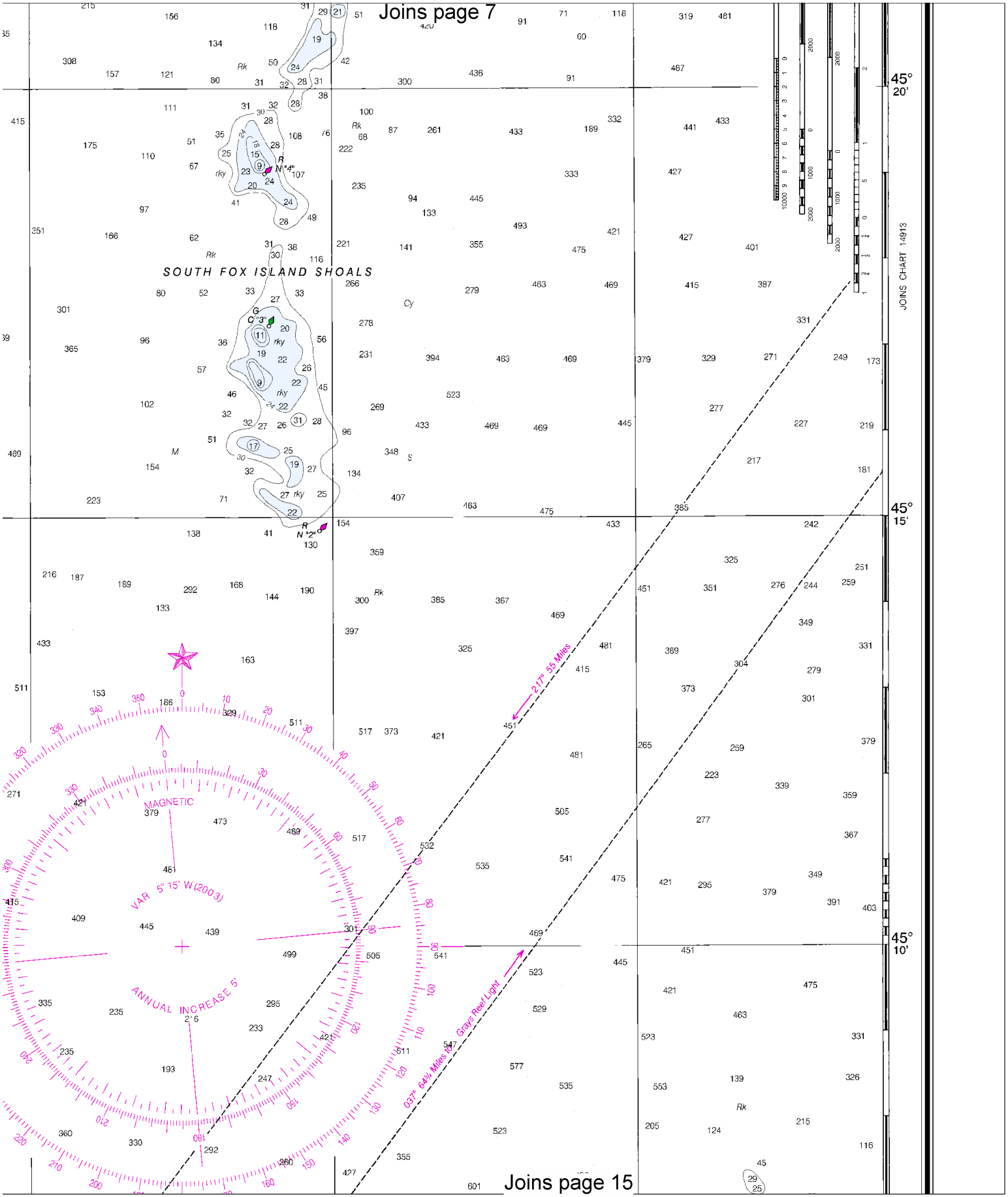
Joins page 14

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards


Joins page 7
SOUTH FOX ISLAND SHOALS
JOINS CHART 14913
45° 20'
45° 15'
45° 10'
MAGNETIC
VAR 5° 15' W(2003)
ANNUAL INCREASE 5'
217° 55 Miles
037° 64½ Miles
Grays Reef Light
Joins page 15

Joins page 8

Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary
EXAMPLE: 8970-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

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UNITED STATES - GREAT LAKES

LAKE MICHIGAN - MICHIGAN

PLATTE BAY TO LELAND

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:80,000
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

NOTES

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Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).
SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.
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Ⓟ Pump-out facilities

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45° 05'
45° 00'
44° 55'

Joins page 16

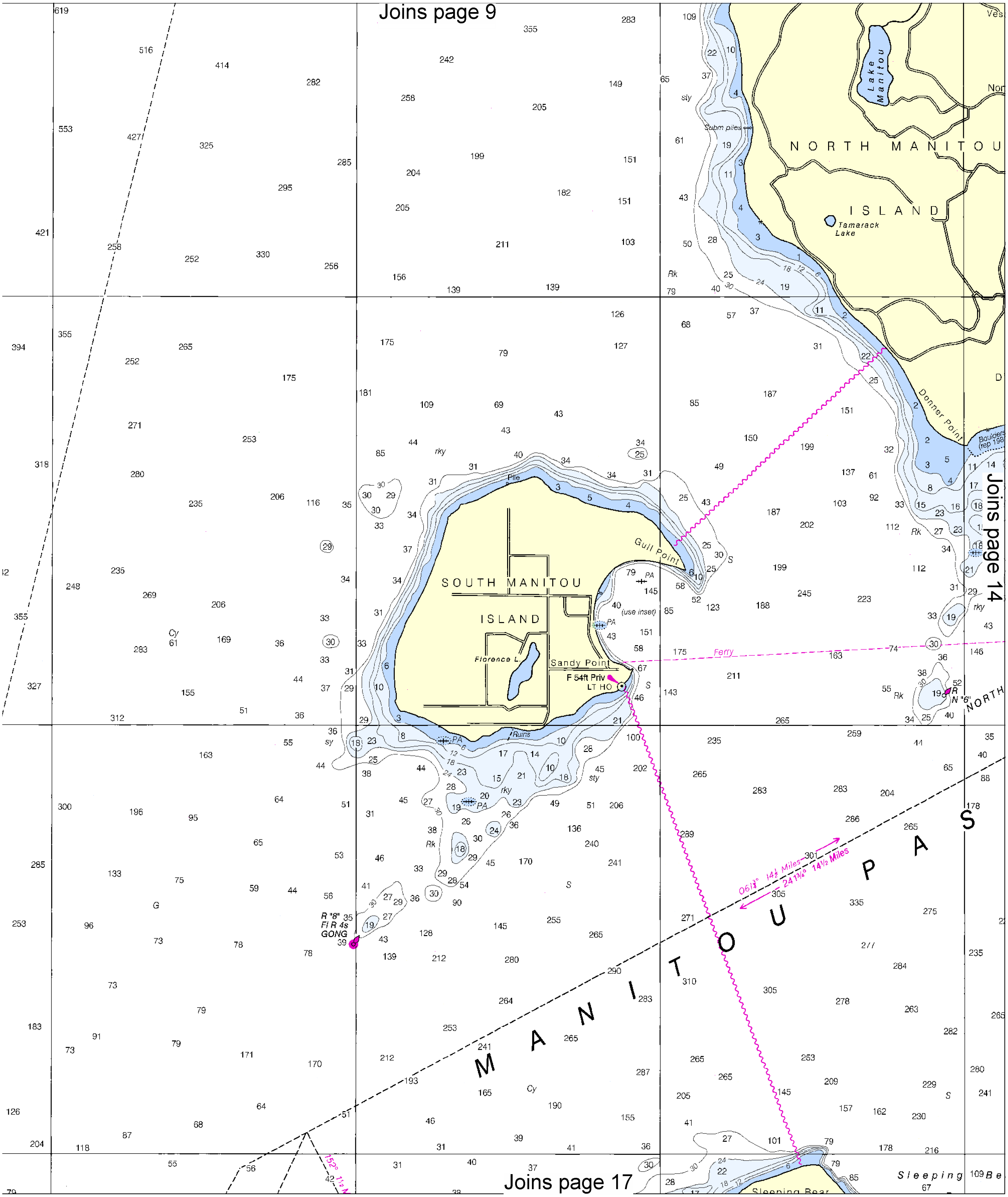
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

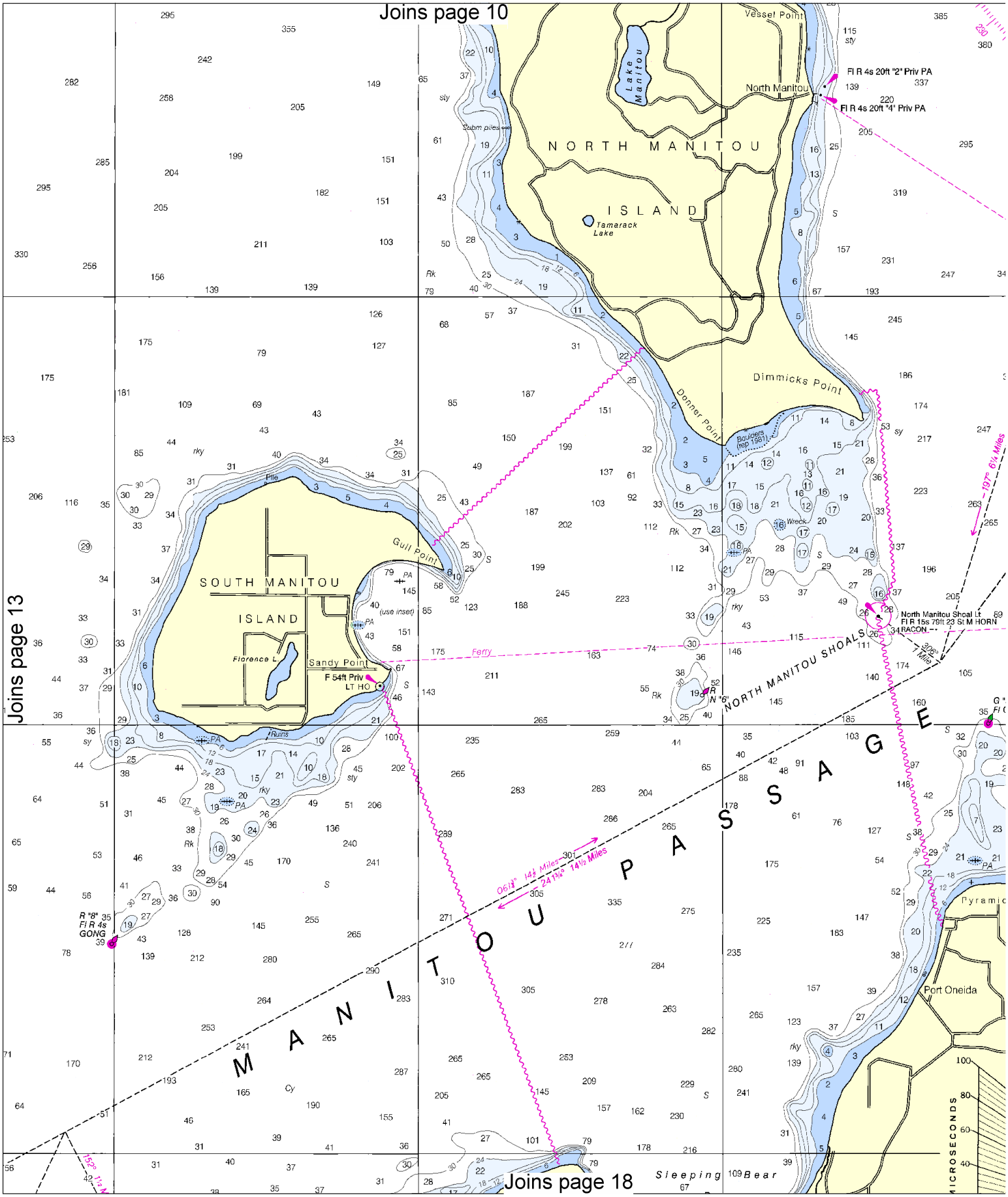
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 9



Joins page 14

Joins page 17



North

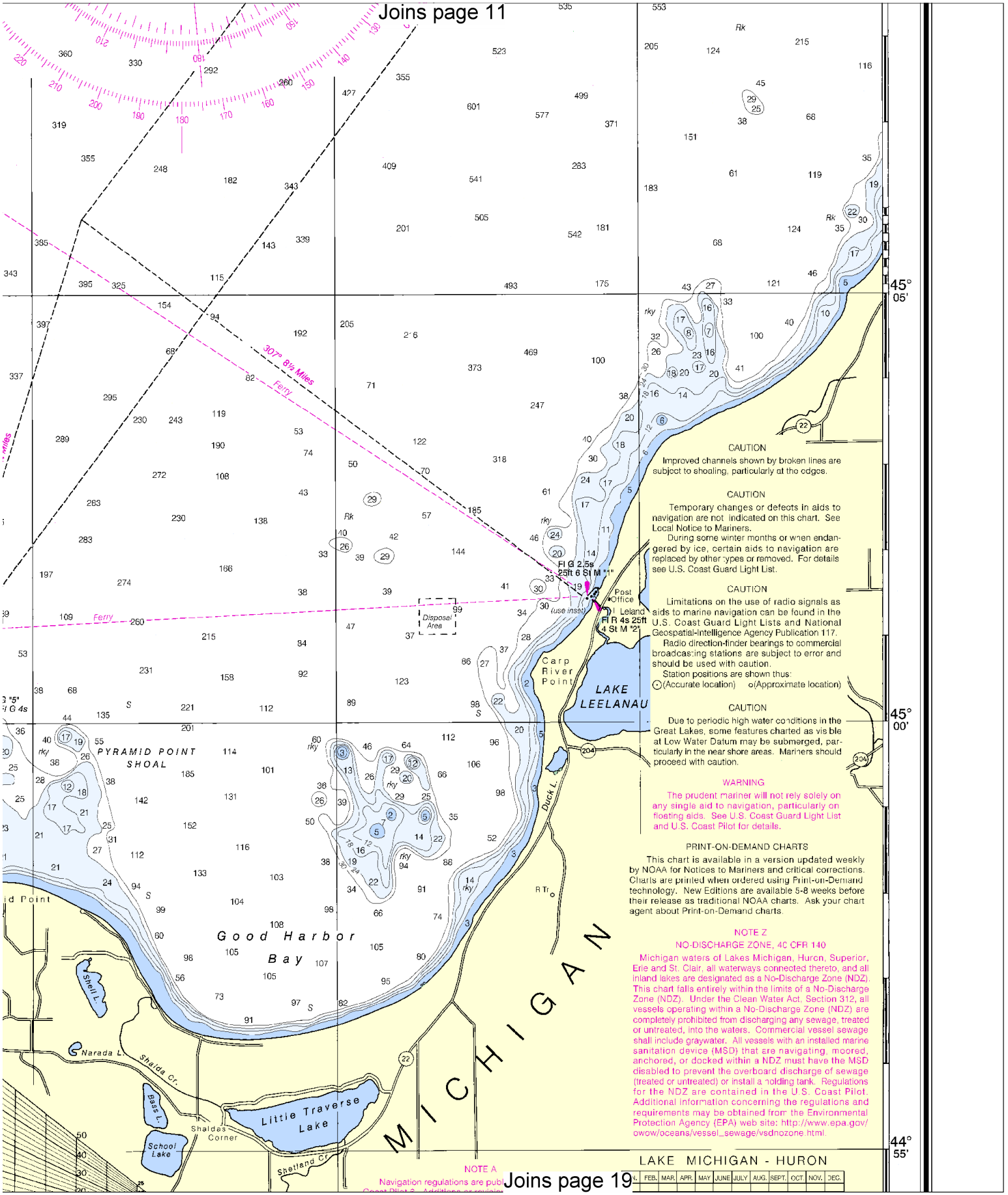
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 11
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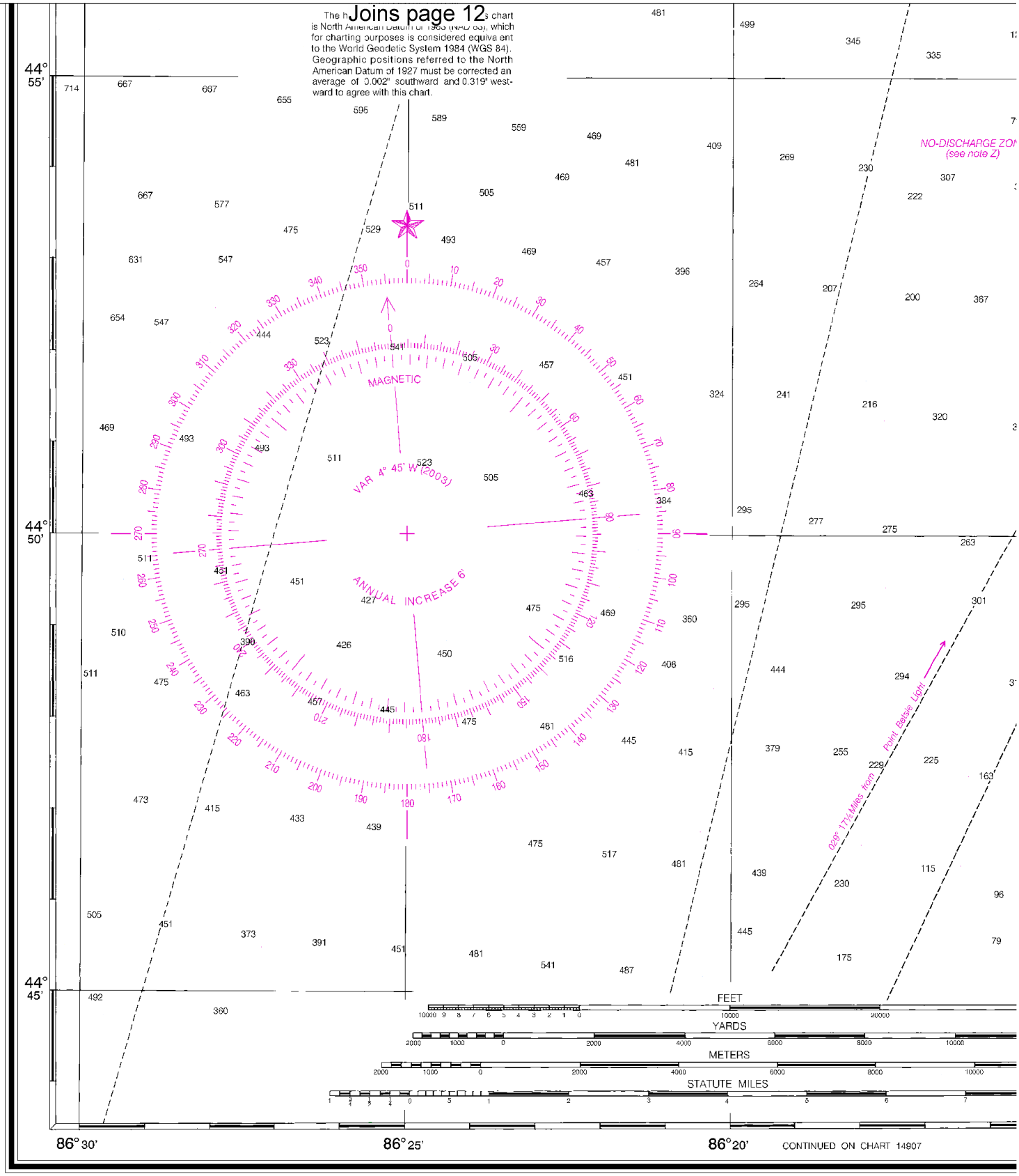
NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140
Michigan waters of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Superior, Erie and St. Clair, all waterways connected thereto, and all inland lakes are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). This chart falls entirely within the limits of a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. Commercial vessel sewage shall include graywater. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/vessel_sewage/vsdnozone.html.
NOTE A
Navigation regulations are publ
Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions
Joins page 19
LAKE MICHIGAN - HUROW
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.
MICHIGAN
LAKE LEELANAU
Carp River Point
Duck L.
PYRAMID POINT SHOAL
Good Harbor Bay
Little Traverse Lake
Shalda Cr.
Narada L.
Shell L.
Bass L.
School Lake
Shaldas Corner
Shetland Cr.
Post Office
Disposal Area
Ferry
307° 8½ Miles
FlG 2.5s 25ft 6 St M "1"
Fl R 4s 25ft 4 St M "2"
45° 05'
45° 00'
44° 55'



17th Ed., May /03 ■ Corrected through NM May 24/03
Corrected through LNM May 6/03

14912

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN F

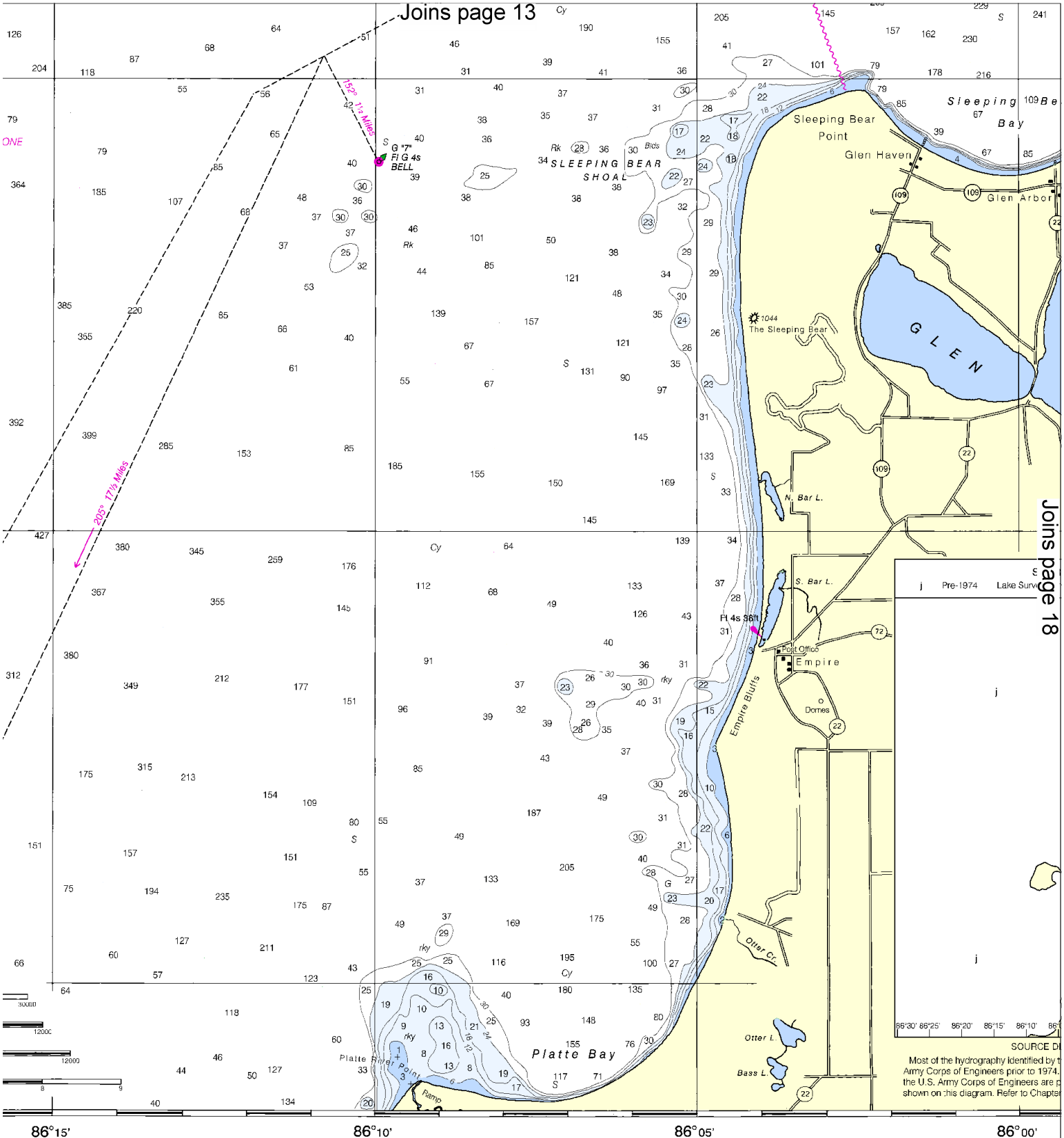
16

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

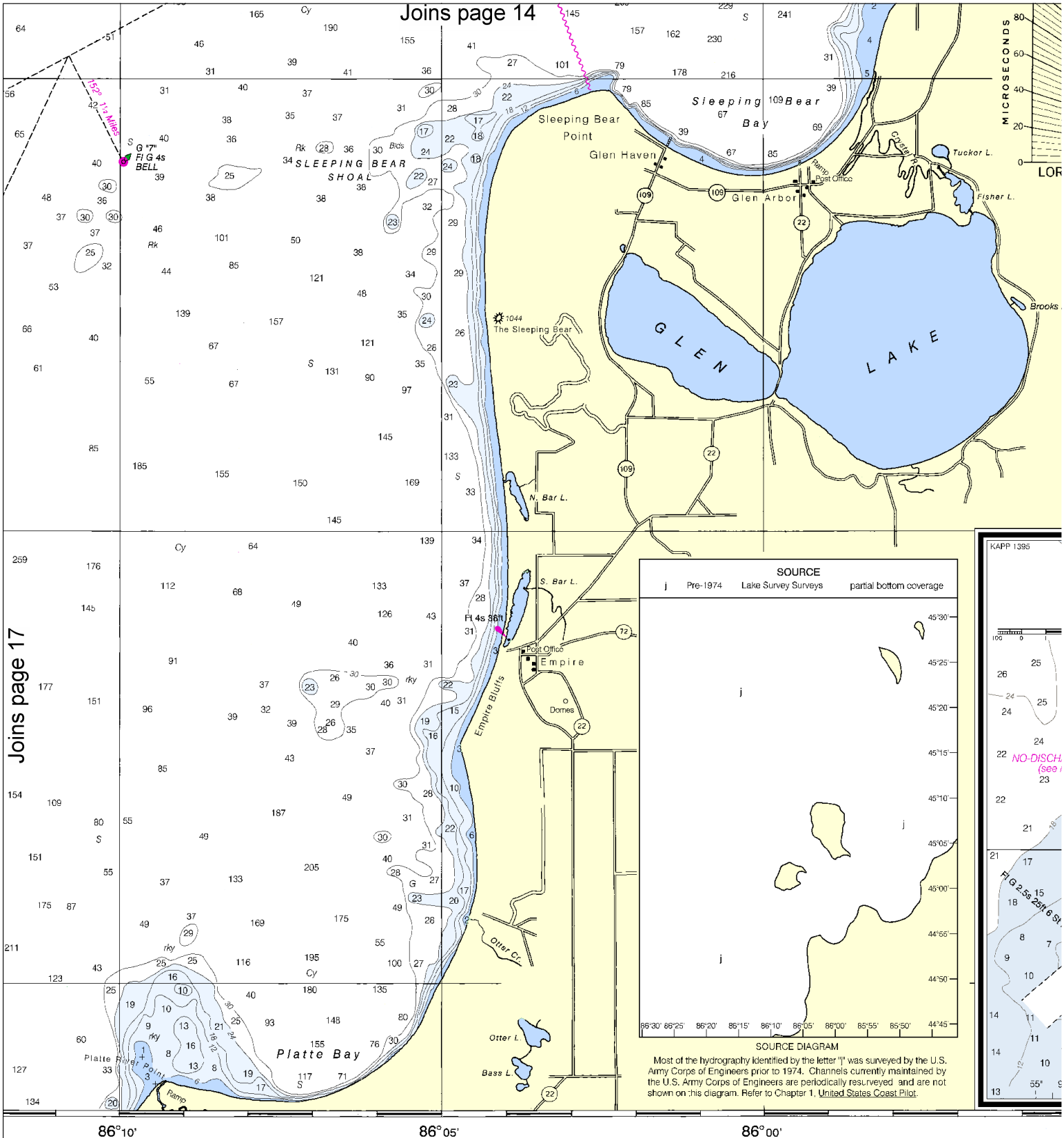
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

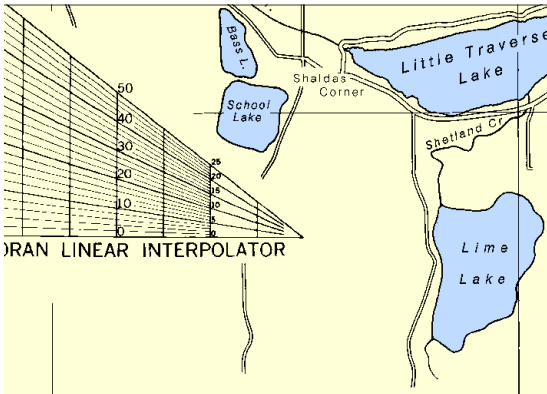
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 15



ORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Sister Bay, WI	WXN-69	162.425 MHz
Traverse City, MI	KIH-22	162.400 MHz

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Detroit, Michigan.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

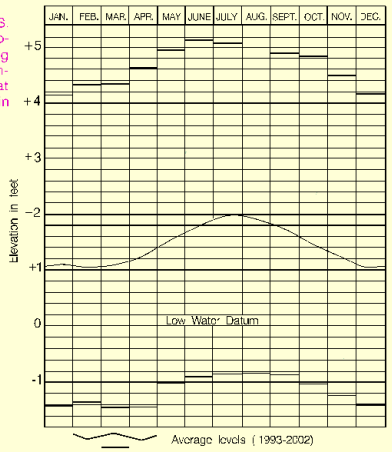
Pipeline Area — Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

(treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/vessel_sewage/vsdnozone.html.

LAKE MICHIGAN - HURON



Average levels (1993-2002)

Extreme Levels (period of record)

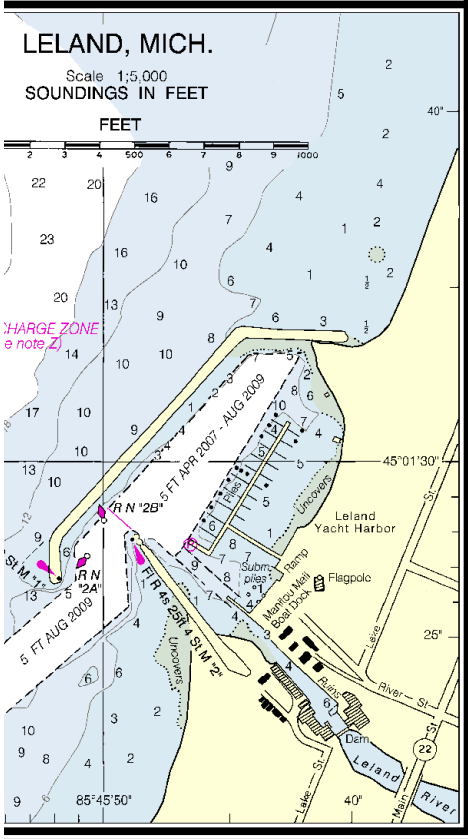
Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

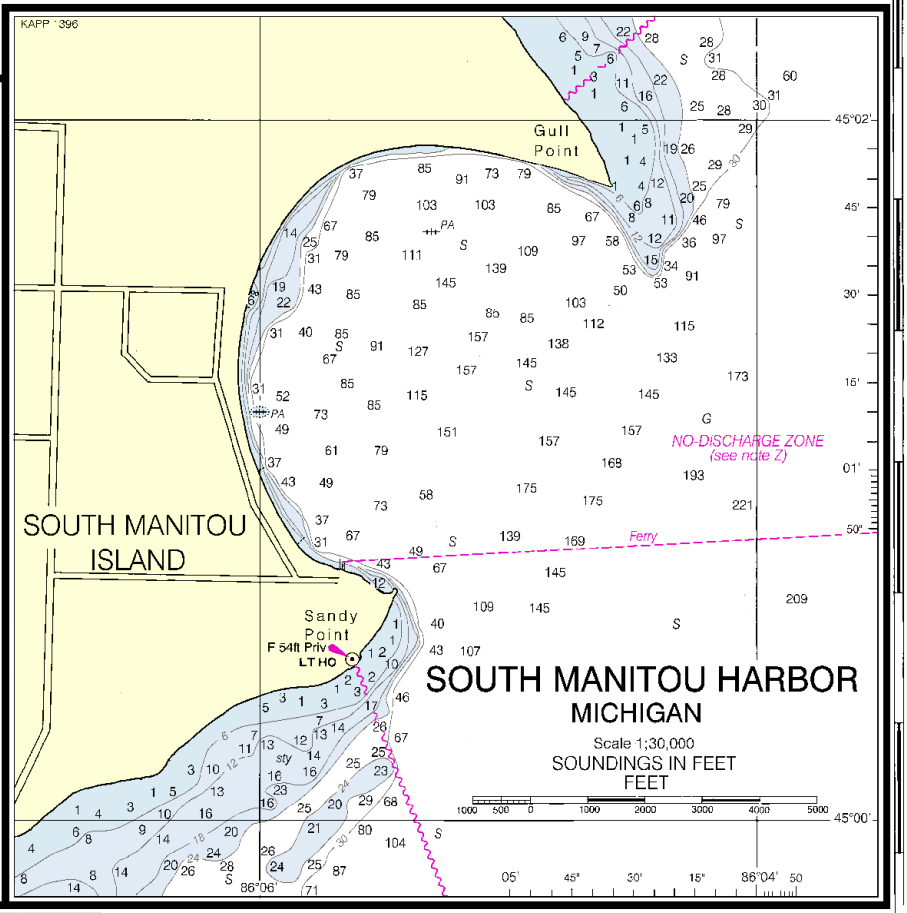
LELAND, MICH.

Scale 1:5,000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FEET





SOUTH MANITOU HARBOR

MICHIGAN

Scale 1:30,000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FEET

85° 55'

85°50'

85°45'

44° 55'

44° 50'

44° 45'

Platte Bay to Leland

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

14912

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

ED. NO. 17

NSN 7642014010600

NIMA REFERENCE NO. 14XCO14912

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC) – 216-902-6117
Coast Guard S & R (Sault Ste Marie) – 906-635-3236
Coast Guard S & R (Great Lakes) – 616-850-2501
Coast Guard S & R (Milwaukee) – 414-747-7182

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.